

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 FOURTEENTH ST.

Telephone Calls. Business Office—238; Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

Per Year. \$10.00. Advance Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilley House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster Street.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

Louisville—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eggs House and Ebbitt House.

One year of Cleveland; but the worst of it is there are three years more of him.

It is estimated that \$35,516,409 less was paid as wages during Cleveland's first year than during Harrison's last.

Mr. Cleveland spent the first anniversary of his second inauguration amid the wilds of the Dismal swamp. So did the country.

The Voorhees committee has so little faith in its work on the tariff bill that it dares not let the public see it until it shall be beyond its control by being reported to the Senate.

With fifteen hundred applications and so many aspirants for places that he has no time to eat, and only a dozen places to fill, Postmaster Sahn knows what oversupply means better than any economist in the land.

The London Financial News, a paper of standing in its locality, says that "bimetallism is gaining ground in England and is no longer the creed of a handful of cranks." This is confirmatory of other reports.

The Journal hopes that the confident predictions to the effect that the Wilson bill is doomed will come true, but it will feel much less anxiety when it sees a Senate roll call with the names of forty-three Senators against it.

One can see why Mr. Cleveland should be popular in Great Britain, yet few who think it all over in the light of history can see why there should be such general rushing over Mr. Gladstone by American newspapers. It can only be accounted for as are other facts.

After being out of politics thirty years Mr. Groe returned to Congress just in time to see, on the day he took his seat, a Southern swashbuckler cross the hall and shake his fist under the nose of a Northern member for a harmless remark. He must have thought old times are come again.

The Chicago Record wants to give the farmer an inning. Having lost over \$400,000 during Cleveland's first year, it would seem that he had all the inning he needs of the Record's sort without having his markets for hay, vegetables, butter, pork, poultry, eggs, etc., turned over to Canada.

For postmaster at Havana, N. Y., the President has appointed a Democratic mug-wump and anti-snapper who voted the Republican ticket in the senatorial election last fall. Havana is the birthplace and former home of Senator Hill, and the appointment is construed by his friends as a slap at him. This is pretty small politics.

It is asserted that the Democratic convention in Ohio has been called in contemplating time in order that it may be captured by Mr. Cleveland and his indorsement, which will be a condemnation of the Missouri Bourbons in Congress. Here in Indiana the Democracy seem to be in a condition that any one may capture the party convention without opposition.

There seems to be no cause for the Chicago Inter Ocean to say that ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, will not be the Republican candidate for Governor again because he was "black-balled" with others by the people in 1882. Perhaps it would be better for the Inter Ocean to leave Republicans in other States to manage their own affairs and devote its energies to Illinois and Chicago.

It is very evident that Tammany has a fight on its hands. It has always been able to defeat its foes, but now that Croker has become so insolent in his exercise of power and the number of sore-heads has so multiplied, it seems probable that they will be able to humble the regime which stands for all that is iniquitous in politics. And yet without Tammany the Democracy would not be in power now.

It is announced that the joint commission of Congress on departmental reform has unanimously agreed to report a bill to abolish the offices of commissioner and deputy commissioner of customs. The office has long been considered superfluous. The duties properly belong to the accounting officers of the treasury, and practically they are first now performed by the first auditor and even controlled by the abolition of the office will result in a saving of \$25,000 a year and the simplification of business.

Governor Matthews has returned the report of Attorney-general Smith to him with the indorsement that it is not a compliance with the law. Another instance of the kind cannot probably be found in the history of the State. If he were any other officer than the Attorney-general, failure might be attributed to ignorance of the law; but here is the Governor telling the "law officer of

the crown," or the State, and a law officer who has been fuller of legal opinions than a Dogberry judge and about as valuable, that he has failed to make such a report as the law calls for. There is not an intelligent man in Indiana who does not suspect the cause of this official shortcoming. Brazen and impudent as Smith is, he does not wish for the people to see the amount of money he has stuffed his pockets with since the last infamous Legislature opened an avenue for him to get at the school funds. The Attorney-general will not escape. Sooner or later the extent of his drafts upon the people's money will be found out. Having shown a disposition not to let the public know about his fees, the curiosity of the public will be stimulated. Having returned the defective and inadequate report, Governor Matthews should insist upon a full and prompt compliance with the law.

WAGES IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

"Does England pay higher wages than Germany; and, if so, what is the reason?" Such is the question asked by a correspondent. The answer is "yes," for all the industries except agriculture. The reason is more and better machinery, and more steam power is employed in manufacturing in England than in Germany and France. Until 1846 England had the most rigorous protective policy the world ever knew, and had been under it for more than a century. For years it was a felony to export machinery. From her location, her commerce, her wealth and her protection England, at the time she adopted the free-trade policy, was more than a century ahead of any other nation in the art of manufacturing. Soon after adopting free trade England induced France and Germany to enter into trade treaties not to lay a duty of over 25 per cent. ad valorem upon any imports. Both nations ended these treaties—France when the republic was established and Germany when it adopted a protective policy about a dozen years ago. That is, England practically had the control of the markets of those two nations until a few years ago, and she had those of the United States until 1861. England had the factory system, which was production by large corporations having cheap and abundant capital, the most skilled labor and the best machinery, applying steam power wherever it was possible. Because of applied steam power in manufacturing and the most improved machinery, the factory report of Mr. Redgrave to the British Board of Trade in 1850 said:

An English operative does as much in six days as a German in ninety, and the average production of spindles to each workman 50 per cent. more in England than on the continent.

Mr. Mulhall, in his "Progress of the World," says that "each English workman tends an average of eighty-three spindles to forty-six and downward on the continent."

Again, the use of steam by different nations gives an idea of the extent to which artificial power has taken the place of human exertion in production. In England there was in 1838 twenty-five horse power of steam to each one hundred inhabitants, and only thirteen in Germany. In the United States the amount was twenty-four horse power to one hundred inhabitants. In all Europe it is only nine to one hundred inhabitants. In estimating the cost of production what is called "productive energy" is measured by the one thousand feet. Mulhall, in his "History of Prices," gives the cost of one thousand feet of productive energy in all the countries of Europe, and he calls attention to the fact that the cost thereof is 17 cents per one thousand feet in England and 27 cents on the European continent, from which he draws the following deduction:

This advantage enables us, as far as labor is concerned, to undersell continental nations by 10 per cent., although our workmen's wages are almost double.

George Gunton, in his "Wealth and Progress," commenting upon Mulhall's talk of productive energy, says:

Through the improved methods of production the productive capacity of ten laborers in England is equal to twenty in France, twenty-eight in Germany, thirty in Austria, forty-three in Spain and sixty-one in Italy.

In tables by both these writers it also appears that the cheaper the productive energy, that is, the machinery and the power to drive it, the higher the wages. The reason that ten laborers could produce as much goods in 1880 in England as could twenty-five in Germany was due to the fact that hand work in the former had been reduced to the minimum, and that, as the price of labor advances the use of machinery and power is introduced. Since Germany adopted a protective tariff machinery is being introduced, and as a consequence wages are advancing and Germany is pushing England in the open markets. Because so much hand work is required in silk production, and hand labor is cheaper in France than in England, the former has captured the British silk trade.

There is very little difference in the quality of the machinery here and in Great Britain. What is called the "productive energy" costs more here than in England, so that when the duty shall be removed, the question will be one of wages. The facilities in both countries being the same, with no protective duties, wages must be about the same for the same hours. That is what Mr. Bynum means by putting labor in England and here on the same plane.

SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

How many members were there in the Indiana constitutional convention of 1851? How were they appointed? 2. Was there ever an attempt to introduce slavery in Indiana? If so, how did it happen? M.

1. One hundred and fifty members; elected by the people.

2. The history of the introduction, existence and attempted establishment of slavery in Indiana is a long and interesting one. It can only be briefly sketched here. The charter of the Northwestern Territory, known as the ordinance of 1787, contained the following provision:

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided always that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

It has been commonly supposed that this provision effectually excluded slavery from the Northwestern Territory; but that is not the case. Construed alone, it would have

done so, but its force was so weakened and its meaning so complicated by other provisions as to give rise to a long and bitter controversy. The ordinance was intended to exclude slavery from the Territory, and eventually it did become a potent factor in the accomplishment of that result, but it was not till after many years. When it was adopted slavery already existed to some extent among the early residents of some parts of the Territory. These persons had acquired the right to hold slaves either while the Territory belonged to France or while it still belonged to the State of Virginia and before its cession to the United States. By tacit consent this right continued to be recognized after the Territory became a part of the national domain, and even after the adoption of the ordinance of 1787. It was never seriously questioned in part of the Territory, and that form of slavery remained undisturbed.

Another form of slavery grew up under the territorial indenture law of that period.

Repeated attempts were made during the early history of the Territory to have the doors thrown wide open for the introduction of unqualified slavery, but the ordinance of 1787 stood in the way, and public opinion in favor of its retention was strong enough to prevent its repeal. The territorial indenture laws were an attempt to evade the ordinance of 1787 by a flank movement—a sort of whipping the devil round the stump. They attempted to establish slavery under the guise of indenture law. Thus, in 1805, the territorial Legislature passed "An act concerning the introduction of negroes and mulattoes into this Territory." It provided that any slaveholder of any of the States or Territories of the Union might bring a slave over fifteen years of age into Indiana, and within thirty days might enter into an agreement, before the clerk of a Court of Common Pleas, as to the number of years such slave would serve his then owner. If the slave would make no agreement the master might, within sixty days thereafter, remove him from the Territory. This meant, of course, that he might be sold. All slaves brought in under fifteen years of age might be held, the males until thirty-five and females until thirty-two. The passage of this law was a distinct triumph for the advocates of slavery. It raised a storm of opposition among the opponents of the institution, but it continued in force five years. Its repeal in 1810 was thought at the time to be the end of the slavery controversy in Indiana Territory, but it was not. The controversy continued with increasing bitterness until it furnished the leading issue in territorial politics. It would require much more than the space of a newspaper article to recount its various phases. They are set forth fully and clearly in Dunn's History of Indiana. The slavery question entered into the election for delegates in Congress, and was the controlling issue in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention in 1816. The triumph of the anti-slavery men in that election was a source of great rejoicing, but the fight was not yet ended. It was carried into the constitutional convention, where the advocates of slavery made a last-ditch stand. They were beaten, however, and an out-and-out free State Constitution was adopted. Even this did not end the existence of slavery in Indiana. Slaves who had been brought into the State under the territorial indenture law of 1805 continued to be held in slavery long after the State was admitted to the Union. A local census of Vincennes, taken by order of the board of trustees in 1830, says Dunn's history, shows thirty-two slaves then held at that point. The national census of the same year makes no mention of them, but lists three slaves in the State—a girl in Orange county, a girl in Decatur, and a woman in Warrick. Even as late as 1840 the national census reported three slaves in the State—a girl in Putnam county, and a man and a girl in Rush. In brief, it may be said that while slavery never got a strong foothold in Indiana it made a long and stubborn fight for establishment, and for a great many years had either a legal or a quasi legal existence.

Now come the opponents of the employment of nuns in one of the public schools of Pittsburg and say, "We do not oppose the nuns because they are nuns, but because they enter the public schools in the garb of a sectarian organization." Their garb is no more peculiar or distinctive than that worn by Quaker women, not a few of whom are employed in the public schools of Philadelphia and thereabout. This definition of the contest makes it appear still smaller.

Lord Rosebery, the new British Premier, has visited this country twice and traveled extensively. He has a warm and friendly feeling for America. Several years ago, speaking at a meeting of the London University College Debating Society, he said:

I have the greatest warmth of affection for America and the American people. There was a great admiration of Albany, my first attraction to Burlington from having visited his son there last year. He will send his children early in the spring, and will live there at least a year. He has not determined whether he will apply for a Georgia seat before his term expires. Before deciding to go to Burlington the General had contemplated making a visit to Europe. He will go to the Pacific coast. Capt. Guy Howard has a wife and two children.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for another.—Dickens.

Beware of desperate steps; the darkest day, live till to-morrow, will have passed away.—Copper.

Gladstone wouldn't take a title from the Queen. He is Britain's peerless statesman. Philadelphia Times.

A man can't be desperately in love for longer than he could live on pickles.—Aitchison Globe.

Mr. Cleveland found one substantial comfort in Dismal Swamp. There is no David B. Hill there.—Kansas City Journal.

It is believed that stars have much weaker influence over women than they have over bald-headed men.—Dallas News.

"He has no more influence," said a Hartford wit, "than a peacock's tail."—Hartford Courant.

He indignantly—I hope I know my own mind. She (sweetly)—Yes; you surely ought to know as much as that.—Brooklyn Life.

These are the days when men cease to talk about silver and tariff and eagerly argue concerning baseball.—New York Journal.

George—I have noticed that you only play on the black keys. Grace—Yes, I do it in respect to my dear father's death.—Illustrated Cincinnatian.

A Georgia editor writes on the back of a free pass—that if some of Mr. Pullman's

BIBBLES IN THE AIR.

Policeman Jobs.

"Do you think Officer McGobb is square?" "Surely, he must be; he is never 'round when wanted."

Poor, Neglected Little Things.

"I actually do believe that Mrs. Jibson thinks more of her dog than she does of her children."

"Well, if you lived next door to the Jibson and me, as I do, you wouldn't blame her much."

The Other Way.

"Did I understand you to say that Skadchase was suffering from heart trouble

brought about by financial embarrassment?"

"No; I said he was suffering from financial embarrassment brought about by heart trouble." The waitress he was engaged to has lifted him.

Sad.

A young woman longing for fayme, Insisted on spelling it "Mayme." She went on the stage.

But, much to her rage, She had to walk home just the same.

She arrived home tired and layme, But chock full of pluck and quite gayme; So as cookess she hired, And is still much admired, Though Mary Ann now is her nayme.

When Elwood Factories Resumed.

"Twas a feather for the Demmies, when the factory whistles blew, And the idlers of the country had some work again to do;

For six months the wheels were idle, and labor stood around, While the Wilson Bill was striking all our factories to the ground;

How they cheer'd this sweet morsel—everything they've had to cheer, In industry's night of waiting, during all the last dark year—

Yes, they say the works are booming, but they don't say how they boomed, For they didn't pay old wages

When Factories Resumed!

Oh! it's altogether lovely now to laugh at want and woe, And huz this ray of sunshine, and say, "I told you so!"

But how about the tollers, who agreed to work for less, To keep their wives and children from want and dire distress?

From McKinley Bill and tin-plate works, It changed, by one fell swoop, To "Wages" Bill, and with it came the "Factory Soup!"

Through workmen's necessity has this one ray illumed, But the price was much less wages, When Factories Resumed!

'Tis true the wheels are turning and again the fires glow

In the life or death struggle 'gainst the pauperizing blow,

That Grover and his Congress deaden the honest workman

Who are working at less wages just to get a job again!

Every smoking, fiery furnace represents a sacrifice

On the part of honest labor which has paid an awful price

For a feather of working, and the Democrats were doomed

By the wages paid to labor

When Factories Resumed.

Elwood, Ind. —Byron de Norte, Jour.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Johann Strauss, composer of the "Blue Danube" and other famous waltzes, is a thin, emaciated old man, with rheumatism and a bad cough.

The first movement toward the erection of a \$500,000 art museum in Cleveland, for which money was left by the late Moses Kelly, has just begun.

Though Stonewall Jackson was a man of deep religious feeling, he invariably fell asleep when in church. He was a dyspeptic in his youth and for a year lived on stale bread and butter.

The Earl of Rosebery is the most extensive milk dealer in London. He does not, however, have his name on his milk wagons, as Lord Rayleigh does, but carries on the business under the names of his managers.

A man said to be seventy-five years old entered as a student at Princeton University. He had all his life been imbued with a desire to have a college education, and a lady who at last placed him in a position to obtain one.

Speaking of cuckoos, the first Napoleon had them in great numbers. When in the invasion of Russia he recklessly commanded his cavalry to charge a raging river every man of them went and was drowned, but some of them went down crying "cuckoo!"

The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Empress dowager of China was celebrated recently in the traditional manner. More than 1,000,000 pieces of red silk forty feet long were distributed to the masses, and the imperial factories to be used in the decoration of the streets of Peking.

Kate Field says that when Joe Smith led a party of gentiles in the "wedding of God" which Adam placed his children," he said: "Go ahead; do all you can to harass the enemy. I never felt more of the spirit of God in any time than when he commanded stealing and house burning."

Monsieur Blondin's name goes on the list of athletic chaps of middle age. On his seventieth birthday he walked the tight rope, carrying one of his children, a hundred-pounder. Monsieur Blondin is enjoying his usual health and doesn't expect to reach the end of his rope for thirty years.

The gamut of new theological speculations has not been entirely run through, says the Independent. We have lately received the offer of an article for publication, the purpose of which is to show that the Bible does not provide a place in heaven for women, but that God has provided for women a heaven separate from man's.

The Duchess of Teck, whose daughter may one day be Queen of England, has written an article begging ladies of her acquaintance to help make clothes for the poor. She says: "I am only asking others to do what I have always done myself. My daughter and I and many ladies I know do. We make a point of having a piece of wool and silk, produce the pattern and it up at odd minutes. It is surprising what these odd minutes, put together, in the shape of wool and silk, produce."

Gen. O. O. Howard will reach the retiring age on Nov. 4 next. It is his intention when his military service is completed to take up his residence in Burlington, Vt., where his son, Capt. Guy Howard, of the army, is stationed, being engaged in building Fort Ethan Allen, which will be used as a cavalry barracks. General Howard's attention was first attracted to Burlington from having visited his son there last year. He will send his children early in the spring, and will live there at least a year. He has not determined whether he will apply for a Georgia seat before his term expires. Before deciding to go to Burlington the General had contemplated making a visit to Europe. He will go to the Pacific coast. Capt. Guy Howard has a wife and two children.

Riley, Train and Sherley.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The greatest combination ever seen upon the lecture platform is that of Mark Twain, James Whitcomb Riley and Douglas Sherley. Each of these men is a notable in his own peculiar way, and the contrast in personality and speech is striking. Sherley is a Kentucky gentleman of fortune who is lecturing "for fun." He is as big as John H. Sullivan and as impetuous as Corbett. He came out on the stage at Madison-square Concert Hall on Tuesday night with drooping head, as if he were about to "butt off" the railroad track. Twain looked out of a hole in the wall, with his hands in his pockets. He looked as if his clothing had been pitched upon him with a hay fork. Riley came out with shy ingenuities, like a schoolboy making his debut as a speaker. Twain said for France on March 10, and his family. His appearance during the last week as a public speaker was his first in ten years. Saturday night he says he will bid farewell to the lecture platform.

The New Premier's Health.

Philadelphia Press.

One cough rests over this brilliant life. His health is wretched. His wife's death plunged him into a helpless melancholy. No longer frames singing in youth, he is now, but never looking strong, and a bit puffy about the face, he has but a narrow margin. He became Secretary for Foreign Affairs only under the urgent pressure of the situation. Gladstone's policy would detach England from the triple alliance. Expected only as a last resort, the man who has kept us with

sleepers didn't snore so loud the country would be happier—Atlanta Constitution.

And still, in stonorian tones from the loftiest perch, Dan Voorhees continues to warble "Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Blount says he only wanted to accord Lilioukalani fair treatment. "What she seems to need is the Keeley treatment."—Washington Post.

With Josiah Quincy on the rack the mugwump must feel that the most sacred duty of the laur is to take to the woods again.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We fully agree with that distinguished Democrat, Abram S. Hewitt, in his estimate of the Democratic Representative from the South—Chattanooga Press.

RELIEF WORK IN BOSTON.

Rooms Where Aged Men and Women Are Fearedly Employment.

Harper's Weekly.

But it is at the work rooms at Bedford street, that most interesting feature here the women and aged men are kept at work in making rag carpets and quilts. "Pieces" accumulated on the streets in the average household, but the average

has learned better ways of using her time and expect to get their own work supplied in abundance both from city stores and country homes for this work. Many an old lady in the United States has sent the contents of her beloved piece bag in the idea of doing what she could to help, and the few who have sent her children's half-worn garments to the workshop with the hope that those which can be worn may be repaired and sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend over the long, low tables. Physical and moral reformity appeals to the eye and ear, but the men are and it has been a sad sight in times past to see work frequently interrupted by the coming of a lady in a few minutes to see her husband, who has been sent out, and the residue for a part of unknown rag carpets.

The vast work room, in which five hundred women are employed on the ground floor, forms a very interesting spectacle and a very pitiful one, too, for the extremes of youth and age bend